and Liu-pa followed by Lüeh-yang, Tsu-nan, Chenan and Hsihsiang, where primitive mining has been carried on by native methods. The total annual production is less than 2,000 tons.

In Kansu, iron ore is mined in the districts of Liang-tang, Hui-hsien, Cheng-hsien, Hsi-ku, Yung-tang, Tien-shui, and Wen-hsien. The total output is about 25,000 tons, while the total reserve of Kansu is said to amount to 12,600,000 metric tons.

Iron ore deposits have been reported in Chinghai, but no further data are available.

In Sinkiang, iron deposits are distributed both in the northern and southern parts of the province. The largest vein is the ore which occurs at Ali in Kucha with a reserve of nearly three million metric tons and a content of thirty percent. It is specularite ore. There is another specularite ore deposit in the hills west of Urumchi. It has a reserve of 750,000 metric tons with a content of twenty-five to forty percent. Other iron ore deposits are found at Pai-cheng, Chang-chi, Fu-yüan, and Ta-cheng. However, the vein of Khara Balgasun mountain near Turfan is historically the best known to the Chinese. The iron mines at Kizil near Yarkand are also of high quality. Extensive iron beds are also reported at Yengi Hissar and in the Ili valley. At present, iron ore is mined mainly in Kashgar. Before World War II, there were some four or five smelting furnaces in operation with a yearly production of 150 tons or iron. Now, according to 1955 reports, in Urumchi a steel factory is producing agricultural implements, etc. There is a factory for repairing automobiles, and one for producing machine tools. They are modest, but this does not mean that other factories, about which the press is silent, do not exist.

With regard to the distribution of iron ore in Sinkiang and the northwest as a whole, the following two tables may be found useful. (See Tables V and VI.)

b. Ferro alloys:

Tungsten, molybdenum, and nickel have been reported in the province of Sinkiang, and manganese in Kansu. With regard to their distribution and reserves very little information is available. Tungsten is produced at Chi-ka-tai, Ho-ssu-tai and Chu-li-kun, north of Wen-chuan-hsien in Sinkiang. A reserve of 8,600 metric tons is estimated for the three deposits; mechanized mining with Soviet equipment has started. Molybdenum is produced at Na-lu-kou and Pa-tu-lu-kou in Ching-ho-hsien. A total reserve of 2,000 metric tons for the former and 7,000 tons for the latter are estimated. The ore is reported to have a content of sixty-five percent WO_3. Manganese ore is found at Hsi-wan of Kan-ku Hsien and Shan-lan-men-shih of Yung-teng-hsien in Kansu. The former has a reserve of 200,000 metric tons with a content of 41.47 percent MnO_2 and the latter

1, [See p. 131--Analyst]

S
392 Five tractor repair works were under construction in 1955.
493 Each plant will have sixteen or fifteen mechanized worships. When completed, they will be able to repair as many as 475 tractors and combine harvesters each year in addition to making other farm tools and spare parts.

S
327 There are scattered reports on other industrial developments
398 in Sinkiang, such as: (1) the August First Iron and Steel Plant,
399 (2) the October Motor Car Repair and Assembly Shop, (3) the
256 Urumchi Automatic Electric Plant, (4) the modernized August
288 First Flour Mill, (5) the Khotan Silk Factory, (6) Houcheng
399 Airplane Manufacturing Factory, and (7) more than a dozen
237 animal products processing plants, which process skins, furs
439 and intestines for the purpose of exporting them to the Soviet Union. But detailed information on these projects is not available.

N
S
121 5. Handicrafts.
178 The foregoing analysis concerns itself with the development
463 of modern industries in the Northwest under the Communist regime. But handicrafts still play a very important role in this
N
S area as they do in other parts of the country. According to a
463 1951 report, the main handicrafts in the Northwest were as follows:

N
S (1) Cotton cloth. A side line of the peasant, it was produced
[286] practically everywhere in the area. However, the more important producing districts are: 1. Sian, Paochi, in Shensi, 2. Tienshui, Ho-hsi and Min-chin in Kansu, and 3. Turfan, toqsun and
S
N Aqsu in Sinkiang. In terms of quantities, the total annual output
[433] in Shensi is approximately 3,779,670 pieces; in Kansu, 3,505,760 pieces; in Sinkiang, 4,400,000 pieces.

N
S (2) Pottery. The annual output of pottery in the Northwest
[323] amounts to over 4,000,000 pieces. Of that amount Shensi produces
[433] more than 3,000,000 pieces, Kansu, 500,000, Ninghsia, 200,000, and Sinkiang, 50,000. The more famous pottery-producing districts are: 1. Huang-pao-chen and Chen-lu-chen in Tung-chuan, Shensi, which have been famous since the Sung Dynasty, 2. Yao-kai in Yung-teng, Kansu, 3. Ah-kan-chen, Lanchou, Kansu, and An-kou-yao, Hua-ting, Kansu. The production consists mainly of pots, bowls, tea-pots, plates and tea-cups.

N
S (3) Paper. While paper is manufactured in many places in this
463 area, the more important paper-producing districts are: 1. Nan-
289 cheng (Han-chung), Shensi, 2. Khotan, Sinkiang, 3. K'ang-cheng and Tien-shui, Kansu, and 4. Ying-chuan, Ninghsia. The main varieties are as follows:

(a) The "rough-edge" paper. Usually used as a writing paper,
N it is produced and consumed mainly in Shensi. The annual output
[433] is about 192,490 bundles.

(b) The "Flax paper." It may be made of white or black flax,